

## SPELL AROUND THE CHAIR

Unwritten Laws of Politics Concerning the Speakership.

### STIFLE HIGHER ASPIRATIONS

The Belief and the Fact Is That the Place Is Unfavorable to Presidential Aspirations—If Mr. Reed Wins Next Year He Will Be But the Second Speaker to Do It.

"The spell that surrounds the Speaker's chair" is, according to the unwritten laws of politics, unfavorable to the Presidential aspirations of a Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Reed is the thirty-seventh Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, as is well known, a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1896. Henry Clay, a frequent candidate for the Presidency, was a Speaker of the Congress, beginning with the Twelfth and ending with the Eighteenth. He was defeated for the Presidency in 1824, 1832 and 1844.

John Bell, of Tennessee, who was defeated for President in 1860, was Speaker of the Twenty-third Congress in 1834. The early Speakers of the House of Representatives, and particularly Frederick Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, who was Speaker of the First and of the Third House of Representatives, do not appear to have had any Presidential aspirations.

#### ANOTHER INSTANCE.

The late Schuyler Colfax, who was Speaker of the Thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth Congresses, had Presidential aspirations, but he got no nearer the Presidency than the office of Vice President on the electoral ticket with Gen. Grant in 1868. His successor in the Speakership, James G. Blaine, whose political aspirations for the Presidency were attended with such ministerial fatality as to result to the minds of the older and more experienced politicians the similar experience of Henry Clay.

Mr. Blaine was defeated for the Republican nomination by an accident in 1876. He was again defeated for the nomination in 1880. He received it in 1884, but lost the election by an untoward episode, which gave the electoral vote of New York State and the victory to his opponent. He refused the Presidential nomination in 1888, which proved to be a year of Republican success, and was an unsuccessful candidate before the Minneapolis convention of 1892.

#### MR. RANDALL'S CASE.

There have been four Democratic Speakers since the close of the war, but one only of these, Samuel J. Randall, was seriously regarded as a candidate for the Presidency. He had strong support for the nomination in the Democratic convention in Cincinnati in 1870, and on the second ballot received 128 votes, but he fell short of securing the required number, and on the ballot following the nomination went to Gen. Hancock.

Mr. Carlisle, now Secretary of the Treasury, was Speaker for three terms, and had his name presented as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency by party friends and admirers in Kentucky without, however,

## POPULISTS HAVE THE KEY

Republicans Can't Reorganize the Senate Without Them.

### ARE PLAYING A COY GAME

The Democrats Now Declare They Will Stand Together—If the Third Party People Keep Their Word Not to Make Any Combinations, There Is Liability of a Deadlock.

The Republicans will not organize the Senate, this week.

They may not next week or for several weeks after. Nothing is sure in the present Senate but uncertainty.

The Democrats are not giving up without a struggle. They want to hold on to the "first-prize" just as hard as the cats.

But as a Democratic Senator said this morning: "We are not laying down. We will stick together as a majority against us." There is no majority against them yet. They may be able to hold on for the next two years, unless death or resignation would thin their ranks.

The Populists still hold the key to the situation and the new Democratic majority. If they make their bluff good and stick together there is nothing to do but let the present organization remain in force.

#### PRESENT SENATOR ALLEN

Today the Populists are putting on a bold front. They are denying any intention to break. They will present Senator Allen for president pro tempore and will vote for him to the last.

Should the Democrats get a deadlock in the Senate, the Populists will be in a position to do nothing but gaze enviously at the Democrats as they go in for the caucus.

The Populists have been ready before this with their committee appointments and Senate offices. But these selections have not even been presented to the caucus yet. They must go to the caucus first and be acted on.

It is probable the caucus will be called Saturday. Then the last arrangements for the fight for organization next week will be completed. All will be made ready for Monday.

#### NO COMPROMISE DECLARED.

Republicans declare that no compromise of any kind has been made with the Populists. They also deny any intention to make such a deal. If the Populists vote for their candidates it can't be helped.

Democrats say it would be political suicide for the Republicans to join with the Populists. They will force the union if they can. That is good politics, it is said.

Populists promise to flock together all through the trouble. They will stick by their men. If they are any one can see where the Senators are going, it is away from the Populists.

#### COULD NOT ESCAPE.

He Was Partner With a Blackmailer and Must Serve Time.

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 12.—The supreme court yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Plymouth county district court in the case of the State vs. Alvin Hart, sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for extortion.

It was one of the most famous cases in the history of the State. Hart was a capitalist at Sioux City. He was at one time national Republican congressman from Nebraska and a newspaper editor.

Three years ago a weekly paper published an article about a man who was a partner in a blackmailing scheme. The article was signed "J. L. Lewis was the Sioux City correspondent, and it made a business of extorting money from people by the threat to write them up."

Hart was charged with acting as a go-between to compromise these matters and with the money. After a long and sensational trial he and Lewis were convicted. Lewis served his term, but Hart took the case to the supreme court, which has now held that he must serve out his term.

Hart claimed he had no connection with Lewis, and was merely acting as a friend of the people to whom he went.

## PASSED THE AMENDMENT

Friends of the Highway Act Secure Action by the Senate.

### RESOLUTION BY GALLINGER

It Relates to Overhead Wires and Calls Upon the Commissioners for Information of Their Action Since 1888. The Issue of Further Permits by the Officials Is Prohibited.

Friends of the highway act are pushing things.

In the Senate this morning Senator Faulkner asked unanimous consent to place an amendment to the highway act on its passage. It was the amendment to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

The amendment was passed by a vote of 74 to 20. It relates to the act of March 2, 1888, which gave the United States Electric Lighting Company a right of way for its wires.

## NOT A COMPETENT COMPANY

Chamberlain's Allegations About Light and Power Concerns.

### Dangerous and Careless Laying of Wires—Injunction Entered by the United States Company.

A permit has been granted to the Potomac Light and Power Company, in response to their application of December 6, to put up poles and wires to connect their plant at Georgetown with the Eckington Electric Lighting plant.

The United States Electric Lighting Company has not been letting its territory slip without a fight.

Notice of an application was served upon Mr. Lieb of the Potomac company a day or two ago to be used in the injunction suit brought by the United States company and the Commissioners.

In the Frederick H. Chamberlain tells what he saw at Thirty-third and M streets, Georgetown, on November 27, last, indicating, he says, that the Potomac company is not taking sufficient precautions with its wires to protect life and property.

He says there was an excavation about eight inches deep, leading under the sidewalk at No. 2305 E. street, in which was laid a common iron pipe an inch and a half in diameter. This pipe was laid upon the ground and was not covered.

The United States Electric Lighting Company has not been letting its territory slip without a fight.

Notice of an application was served upon Mr. Lieb of the Potomac company a day or two ago to be used in the injunction suit brought by the United States company and the Commissioners.

In the Frederick H. Chamberlain tells what he saw at Thirty-third and M streets, Georgetown, on November 27, last, indicating, he says, that the Potomac company is not taking sufficient precautions with its wires to protect life and property.

He says there was an excavation about eight inches deep, leading under the sidewalk at No. 2305 E. street, in which was laid a common iron pipe an inch and a half in diameter. This pipe was laid upon the ground and was not covered.

The United States Electric Lighting Company has not been letting its territory slip without a fight.

Notice of an application was served upon Mr. Lieb of the Potomac company a day or two ago to be used in the injunction suit brought by the United States company and the Commissioners.

In the Frederick H. Chamberlain tells what he saw at Thirty-third and M streets, Georgetown, on November 27, last, indicating, he says, that the Potomac company is not taking sufficient precautions with its wires to protect life and property.

He says there was an excavation about eight inches deep, leading under the sidewalk at No. 2305 E. street, in which was laid a common iron pipe an inch and a half in diameter. This pipe was laid upon the ground and was not covered.

The United States Electric Lighting Company has not been letting its territory slip without a fight.

Notice of an application was served upon Mr. Lieb of the Potomac company a day or two ago to be used in the injunction suit brought by the United States company and the Commissioners.

In the Frederick H. Chamberlain tells what he saw at Thirty-third and M streets, Georgetown, on November 27, last, indicating, he says, that the Potomac company is not taking sufficient precautions with its wires to protect life and property.

He says there was an excavation about eight inches deep, leading under the sidewalk at No. 2305 E. street, in which was laid a common iron pipe an inch and a half in diameter. This pipe was laid upon the ground and was not covered.

The United States Electric Lighting Company has not been letting its territory slip without a fight.

Notice of an application was served upon Mr. Lieb of the Potomac company a day or two ago to be used in the injunction suit brought by the United States company and the Commissioners.

## DEATH OF ALLEN G. THURMAN

Columbus This Afternoon.

### HIS LINGERING SICKNESS

History of a Notable Life—Was Born in Virginia and Has Spent Many Years in Political and Official Life. Story of His Feud With ex-Senator Payne.

Columbus, O., Dec. 12.—Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman died at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Thurman has been critically ill for several months, but the end, this afternoon, was sudden and unexpected.

Allen Granberry Thurman was born at Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1815. His father was the Rev. P. Thurman. His mother was the daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allen, one of whose sons became governor of Ohio.

Allen Thurman spent the first six years of his life in the state of Virginia, and then his parents moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was educated and passed the early part of his life. His parents next moved to Columbus in 1842, when he was thirty-nine years of age, and that year he was elected to the Ohio legislature.

He was elected to the Ohio legislature in 1842, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1848, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1848, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1854, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1854, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1860, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1860, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1866, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1866, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1872, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1872, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1878, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1878, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1884, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1884, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1890, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1890, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1896, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1896, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1902, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1902, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1908, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1908, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1914, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1914, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1920, and served two terms.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1920, and served two terms. He was then elected to the United States Senate in 1926, and served two terms.

## SAS PASHA'S ESCAPE

His Hiding at the British Embassy Has a Strong Flavor of Absinthe.

### It Is Asserted the Sultan Swore Upon the Koran That He Would Protect His Old Viceroy.

London, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that Said Pasha's return to his residence was contrary to the public expectation.

He drove thither in the carriage of Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, accompanied by two dragomen of the British embassy. On the same evening the sultan, who had been stationed near the embassy, was withdrawn.

Said Pasha, in his letter to Sir Philip Currie, dated on his forty-three years of public life, including five viceroys, and said that now that his health was exhausted he was unable to bear the burdens of the post that the sultan wished him to assume.

His majesty had afterward offered him a special appointment in the palace to direct important affairs of state. Unhappily, his health did not allow him to do this.

His purpose in going to the embassy was to escape the embarrassments, and there after to leave the country with his family. Said intended to pass the night at the embassy, in which belief he wrote immediately to the grand vizier expressing the reasons for his departure.

On the same evening, however, the sultan sent his foreign minister and the president of the council to Sir Philip Currie and informed him that his majesty continued to hold his former grand vizier in high favor and had entire confidence in his fidelity.

The Constantinople correspondent says that some regard Said as playing a very deep game, and that these perhaps are better informed than those who believe that he has acted foolishly, but adding that it is reported the sultan swore on the Koran to protect Said Pasha's life and liberty.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

He also presented to Said a large sum of money, and granted him a pension of £250 monthly. The sultan seems to have had a fit of generosity toward Said.

## HAS 50,000 MEN

Gomez Makes His First Official Statement to Palma.

### CAMPOS DOING NOTHING

Has Made But Two Marches Into the Interior.

Translated for the Times

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

How the Army of Liberty Is Organized, and a Review of the Great Men Now Serving Under Its Banners. Sixty Thousand Men Will Not Suffice, He Says, to Enable Martinez Campos to Put Down the Insurrection—Only Two Marches Into the Interior Have Been Attempted by the Spaniards and They Have Failed.

## YOU

do not require to be an expert to tell good BREAD; the secret of good bread is good flour. If you use

## "UNCLE SAM."

you do not need to be an expert breadmaker. You cannot fail to make white, wholesome bread, and plenty of it, from this flour. It is put up especially for family trade. Regular price, \$4.50; for a few days at

\$3.75.

In the maze of Christmas shopping, remember the necessities of life and send a friend a barrel of

## "UNCLE SAM."

Nothing could please them more.

Feed your horse for a few days at Elevator. White Oats, 26c; Long Hay, 85c; Clipped Oats, 28c.

## 8. S. DAISH & SON,

2d and Florida Ave., N. E.

Phone 328.

Join veterans tonight at C. A. O. Fair.

Don't fail to visit C. A. O. Fair.

Don't fail to visit C. A. O. Fair.